

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4771 號一七百七十四第 日九十二月正年西癸治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1873.

三拜禮 號六十二月二英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

Feb. 25, AGANTRA, Brit. str., 652, C. Young, Whampoa 24th February, General—OLYMPIA & Co.  
Feb. 25, BEN LEON, Brit. str., 999, Buchanan, Amoy 23rd February, Ballast—Gins, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Feb. 25, TRAFALGAR, Brit. str., 351, Watson, Kobe 15th February, and Amoy 23rd, Rice—ATO. HEARD & Co.  
Feb. 25, MONACO Amer. gun-boat, 1,039, Comdr. O. F. Stanton, Swatow February 24th.  
Feb. 25, E. H. DREWS, German bark, 267, W. Voratz, Whampoa February 24th, General—Wm. PUSTAT & Co.

## Departures.

Feb. 25, HAILOONG, str., for Swatow, &c.  
Feb. 25, AIRABAOTA, for Saigon.  
Feb. 25, ACANTHA, str., for Shanghai.  
Feb. 26, PRAM, str., for Shanghai.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
FEBRUARY 25TH.  
Acantha, str., for Shanghai.  
Glenlyn, str., for Shanghai.  
Prion, str., for Shanghai.  
Adela Corletto, for New York.  
Ben Leid, str., for Saigon.  
Rutherford, for Samarang.  
Bennore, str., for Saigon.

## Passengers.

None.

## Reports.

The British steamship *B. Lodi* reports left Amoy on 23rd February, had calm throughout, with thick fog.

The British steamship *Trafalgar* reports left Kobe on 15th February, at 7 a.m., experienced strong Easterly winds throughout the passage. Arrived at Amoy on the 23rd, and sailed for Hongkong same day.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(For last Mail's Advice.)  
Vessel's Name. From. Date of Arrival.  
Atland (s)...China, Port...Jan. 29  
Sparta (s)...Hongkong...Jan. 29  
St. Paul...Hongkong...Jan. 29  
Veronica...Hongkong...Jan. 29  
Wm. Eaton...Macao...Jan. 4  
Thyra...Shanghai...Jan. 4  
Tyndale...Hongkong...Jan. 4  
Beemah...Hongkong...Jan. 4  
Benefactor...Foochow...Jan. 4  
Leander...Tokamaka...Jan. 4  
Palm Tree...Macao...Jan. 5  
Catharine...Shanghai...Jan. 5  
Ella Loring...Tokamaka...Jan. 5  
Vanguard...Hongkong...Jan. 8

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.  
(Corrected to Date.)  
Vessel's Name. From. Date.  
Queen of the Seas, Penhurst...May 11  
Himalaya...New York...May 18  
East...Glasgow...June 6  
Amelia...Glasgow...July 31  
Warrior...New York...Aug. 3  
Yokohama...New York...Sept. 20  
Sea Gull (s)...London...Dec. 17  
Altona (s)...London...Dec. 19  
Loosene...London...Dec. 20  
Aja (s)...Liverpool...Jan. 5

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.  
(Corrected to Date.)  
From HONGKONG.  
Vessel's Name. For. Date of Leaving.  
Princes...Channel (f.o.)...Nov. 1  
Sir Harry Parkes...London...Nov. 6  
Liberator Bras...Channel (f.o.)...Nov. 6  
Tethys...Hamburg...Nov. 30  
Mikado...Falmouth (f.o.)...Dec. 8  
Glaucus...London...Dec. 11  
Sir Wm. Wallace...New York...Jan. 19  
Her Majesty...New York...Jan. 19  
Edie...New York...Jan. 19  
Irvine...New York...Jan. 20  
Genesect...New York...Feb. 4

From MACAO.  
Star of China...London...Nov. 1

From AMOY.  
Thracian...New York...Dec. 2  
J.R. Worcester...New York...Dec. 16

From FOOCHEW.  
Flying Spur...London...Nov. 14  
Catherina...Gibraltar (s)...Dec. 5  
Selim...London...Dec. 5  
Elizabeth Nicholson...New York...Dec. 6  
Black Prince...New York...Dec. 6  
Fontenoy...London...Dec. 12  
Sir Edward...London...Dec. 12  
Whistler...New York...Jan. 1  
Annie Gray...New York...Jan. 7  
Minerva...Falmouth (f.o.)...Jan. 10  
Albert Victor...London...Jan. 14

From SHANGAI.  
Mikado...New York...Oct. 21  
Sir James...Family London...Oct. 23  
Araby Maid...London...Oct. 23  
Selim...London...Dec. 5  
Elizabeth Nicholson...New York...Dec. 6  
Black Prince...New York...Dec. 6  
Fontenoy...London...Dec. 12  
Sir Edward...London...Dec. 12  
Whistler...New York...Jan. 1  
Annie Gray...New York...Jan. 7  
Minerva...Falmouth (f.o.)...Jan. 10  
Albert Victor...London...Jan. 14

From CHINA.  
Norton, Lyall & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of 1863, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND for this date, until further notice, a discount of 20 per cent. will be charged on SHORT PERIOD

Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate  
Above 1 month, and not exceed... 3 " do. do.

Above 3 months... 6 " do. do.

and not exceed... 8 " do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insurees.

GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, of 1867, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or \$6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.

ff 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$100,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

ff 1863 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire, at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, of 1863, Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire, at current rates.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid after that day.

By order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMORE, Secretary.

ff 216 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of 1863, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STREAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MCIVER, Agent.

ff 1 Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION POUNDS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$100,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire, at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, of 1863, Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., Agents.

ff 174 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

K.K. PRIV. GEESTER EIGEN VERZOEKINGSGESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

ff 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID UP CAPITAL...\$5,000,000 of Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND...\$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:  
Chairman—S. D. SASSON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FOURES, Esq.  
R. H. Hillier, Esq. H. M. McLELLAN, Esq.  
A. F. Head, Esq. T. H. Pyke, Esq.  
A. Post, Esq. H. H. Howitt, Esq.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.  
Shanghai—Ever Cameron, Esq.  
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months...2% per cent. per annum.  
6 months...4% " " "  
12 months...5% " " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, Japan, etc.

Office of the Corporation.

No. 1 Queen's Road East.

ff 1062 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where the Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

ff 259 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where the Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

ff 273 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where the Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

ff 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 31, Wyndham Street, Apply to J. A. DE GARYVALHO, 293 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, in Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by A. HANCOCK, Esq. Possession on the 1st March next.

TO LET.

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873 has been augmented by a

## CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE

## FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate

## OF THE

## NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK:

also,

## THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work);

## MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of

## THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; and with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &amp;c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macau.....Messrs. P. da Silva &amp; Co.

Singapore.....QUEHL and CAMPBELL.

Amoy.....WILSON, NICHOLLS &amp; Co.

Fuzhou.....WILSON, NICHOLLS &amp; Co.

Fuchow.....HEDGE &amp; Co.

Ningpo.....KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE.

Hankow and P. &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Canton and Macchoukiang.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE and KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and Peiping.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE and KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki.....THE C. &amp; J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Onaka.....MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Yokohama.....MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Offices.....Mr. E. J. MOSS, Japan Gazette.

Manila.....MESSRS. LOYAGA &amp; Co., Manila.

Singapore.....MESSRS. M. RIDER &amp; Co.

Shots River Office.....EMPRESSOR'S Office.

Calcutta.....Mr. P. ARZAN, Clement's Lane.

London.....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Messrs. TRIBUNE &amp; Co.

San Francisco.....MESSRS. EATON, HINDY &amp; Co., Market Street.

New York.....MESSRS. S. M. PERTHING, &amp; Co., 37, Park Row.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, J. G. W. GEARING,

of Chinkiang, to Emily, daughter of F. P. Powell, Esq., Bayswater, London.

318

The steamer *Shaftesbury* arrived at Shanghai on the 24th instant.

Upon the principle of "honour to whom honour is due," we deem it right to correct a mistake which was fallen into in our report of the fire, in which it was stated that the Government Engines were under Mr. Stewart's superintendence, as since Mr. Stewart's return, Mr. Stewart has been present only as an individual.

We have been requested by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China" to note that in our article of the 14th instant, referring to the Joshua case, the "Chartered Merchants Bank of India, London, and China" was spoken of in one place as "the Chartered Bank"—the term being, it seems applied to the commercial circuit, or the established establishment.

As the "Bank of India" is mentioned in so many words further on in the article as the unfortunate victim of the flames, and as nearly the whole case had been reproduced in this paper before the article appeared, we must own it is rather difficult to see that any mistake can arise from the use of the term, but to satisfy the sensitiveness of the Bank we make the correction.

The interesting ceremony of launching a steamer built in the Canton ship yard performed yesterday took place at the Kowloon Docks.

The object of the public attention being a beautiful little steamer named the *Canton*. She is 118 feet in length, has a beam of 18 feet and a depth of 7½ feet, and has been built at the Docks by Mr. E. Duncan. She is a composite vessel, her iron framing being *Sia*, by *Sia*. She presented a very attractive appearance as she stood ready for launching, her model being extremely pretty. She has been built on the order of Messrs. Louis C. & Co., ship owners at Macao, who intended for the local coasting trade of the Philippines. A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen were invited to witness the launch, and the ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Crawford. The little ship glided away, when the right moment arrived, very prettily, but unfortunately the water was not quite deep enough to admit her with the crowd underneath her, and the consequence was that she took the ground, and had to be towed off by jetties standing amid the loud cheering of English and Chinese spectators. The latter being particularly enthusiastic on the subject. The *Canton* was then hauled alongside the wharf, where her hull, constructed at Whampoa, was already waiting for her. She is to have a pair of engines, each of 15 H.P. nominal, working up to 120 H.P. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. expect to send her to sea before the end of March, as everything is ready for her. After the launch, "Success to the *Canton* and her builders" was drunk with enthusiasm by the assembled guests, and the whole party agreed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion.

quires to be directed, as there is, perhaps, scarcely anything of more local importance, in a Colony where so much property is at stake, than a thoroughly organised Fire Brigade.

Two other points are worthy of consideration, namely, whether some good might not be done by the use of the "Extinctor," which seem to do very good service in Shanghai in arresting the progress of fires at their commencement, and which, where there is often so much difficulty in procuring water, might, it would seem, often be of much use, in at least keeping a fire within bounds till the means of extinguishing it were at hand. Would not also a Hook and Ladder Company be of use?

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873 has been augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate

OF THE

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK:

also,

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; and with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &amp;c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macau.....Messrs. P. da Silva &amp; Co.

Singapore.....QUEHL and CAMPBELL.

Amoy.....WILSON, NICHOLLS &amp; Co.

Fuzhou.....WILSON, NICHOLLS &amp; Co.

Fuchow.....HEDGE &amp; Co.

Ningpo.....KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE.

Hankow and P. &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Canton and Macchoukiang.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE and KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and Peiping.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE and KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki.....THE C. &amp; J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Onaka.....MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Yokohama.....MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Offices.....Mr. E. J. MOSS, Japan Gazette.

Manila.....MESSRS. LOYAGA &amp; Co., Manila.

Singapore.....MESSRS. M. RIDER &amp; Co.

Shots River Office.....EMPRESSOR'S Office.

Calcutta.....Mr. P. ARZAN, Clement's Lane.

London.....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Messrs. TRIBUNE &amp; Co.

San Francisco.....MESSRS. EATON, HINDY &amp; Co., Market Street.

New York.....MESSRS. S. M. PERTHING, &amp; Co., 37, Park Row.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, J. G. W. GEARING,

of Chinkiang, to Emily, daughter of F. P. Powell, Esq., Bayswater, London.

318

The steamer *Shaftesbury* arrived at Shanghai on the 24th instant.

Upon the principle of "honour to whom honour is due," we deem it right to correct a mistake which was fallen into in our report of the fire, in which it was stated that the Government Engines were under Mr. Stewart's superintendence, as since Mr. Stewart's return, Mr. Stewart has been present only as an individual.

We have been requested by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China" to note that in our article of the 14th instant, referring to the Joshua case, the "Chartered Merchants Bank of India, London, and China" was spoken of in one place as "the Chartered Bank"—the term being, it seems applied to the commercial circuit, or the established establishment.

As the "Bank of India" is mentioned in so many words further on in the article as the unfortunate victim of the flames, and as nearly the whole case had been reproduced in this paper before the article appeared, we must own it is rather difficult to see that any mistake can arise from the use of the term, but to satisfy the sensitiveness of the Bank we make the correction.

The interesting ceremony of launching a steamer built in the Canton ship yard performed yesterday took place at the Kowloon Docks.

The object of the public attention being a beautiful little steamer named the *Canton*. She is 118 feet in length, has a beam of 18 feet and a depth of 7½ feet, and has been built at the Docks by Mr. E. Duncan. She is a composite vessel, her iron framing being *Sia*, by *Sia*. She presented a very attractive appearance as she stood ready for launching, her model being extremely pretty. She has been built on the order of Messrs. Louis C. & Co., ship owners at Macao, who intended for the local coasting trade of the Philippines. A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen were invited to witness the launch, and the ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Crawford. The little ship glided away, when the right moment arrived, very prettily, but unfortunately the water was not quite deep enough to admit her with the crowd underneath her, and the consequence was that she took the ground, and had to be towed off by jetties standing amid the loud cheering of English and Chinese spectators. The latter being particularly enthusiastic on the subject. The *Canton* was then hauled alongside the wharf, where her hull, constructed at Whampoa, was already waiting for her. She is to have a pair of engines, each of 15 H.P. nominal, working up to 120 H.P. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. expect to send her to sea before the end of March, as everything is ready for her. After the launch, "Success to the *Canton* and her builders" was drunk with enthusiasm by the assembled guests, and the whole party agreed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion.

quires to be directed, as there is, perhaps, scarcely anything of more local importance, in a Colony where so much property is at stake, than a thoroughly organised Fire Brigade.

Two other points are worthy of consideration, namely, whether some good might not be done by the use of the "Extinctor," which seem to do very good service in Shanghai in arresting the progress of fires at their commencement, and which, where there is often so much difficulty in procuring water, might, it would seem, often be of much use, in at least keeping a fire within bounds till the means of extinguishing it were at hand. Would not also a Hook and Ladder Company be of use?

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873 has been augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate

OF THE

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK:

also,

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; and with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &amp;c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macau.....Messrs. P. da Silva &amp; Co.

Singapore.....QUEHL and CAMPBELL.

Amoy.....WILSON, NICHOLLS &amp; Co.

Fuzhou.....WILSON, NICHOLLS &amp; Co.

Fuchow.....HEDGE &amp; Co.

Ningpo.....KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE.

Hankow and P. &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Canton and Macchoukiang.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE and KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and Peiping.....HAILE &amp; HOLTE and KELLY &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki.....THE C. &amp; J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Onaka.....MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Yokohama.....MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Offices.....Mr. E. J. MOSS, Japan Gazette.

Manila.....MESSRS. LOYAGA &amp; Co., Manila.

Singapore.....MESSRS. M. RIDER &amp; Co.

Shots River Office.....EMPRESSOR'S Office.

Calcutta.....Mr. P. ARZAN, Clement's Lane.

London.....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Messrs. TRIBUNE &amp; Co.

San Francisco.....MESSRS. EATON, HINDY &amp; Co., Market Street.

New York.....MESSRS. S. M. PERTHING, &amp; Co., 37, Park Row.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, J. G. W. GEARING,

of Chinkiang, to Emily, daughter of F. P. Powell, Esq., Bayswater, London.

## THE NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.

REASONS FOR ITS ADOPTION.

In the correspondence which took place in the home papers on Russian progress in the East, very great stress was laid upon the advantages of the alliance between England and Turkey, and how great dependence might be placed in a vast enterprise such as the construction of the Empress Valley Railway, an alternative route to India, it is necessary to consider well the advantages and disadvantages which may attend its completion, and the present and future liabilities, financial and political, which it may involve us. These must depend very much upon the agreements which may be entered into with the Turkish Government. In it give every consideration the chance of getting into entanglements with our allies, and with characteristic energy and perseverance, has been making sure and rapid progress in the extension of her power and territory towards our borders. Let us, without exhibiting any alarm, show ourselves equal to the occasion.

## A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

TWENTY MILES BELOW A LOCOMOTIVE ON A NIGHT EXPRESS—HANDS AND FEET ALL FROZEN.

Man's daring often assumes a phase of foolhardiness almost incredulous to believe, and it appears at times as though the present generation were destined to be the most intrepid and intelligent ever. One of the most singular instances of foolhardiness known to this section of country transpired upon the Kansas Pacific Railroad. A young man named Josiah T. Haight, a native of, and a recent arrival in, this city, from Wooster, Ohio, after "fighting the tiger" in one of our sporting-rooms found himself "broken," without even so much as sufficient to pay his hotel bill.

After wandering around the city all day, he concluded the idea of endeavoring to make his way to Kansas by scaling a side spur of the Kansas Pacific night express. With this intention he partook of a hearty supper at his hotel, near the Union depot, wrapped himself up as warmly as possible, and started out to Armstrong station, two miles west of Kansas City. There, while the train was stopped, he crawled upon the pilot of the icy locomotive and crawled down upon the trucks beneath the smoke-box. The train moved upon a rapid rate, the cold, bitter winter air swept keenly and fearfully through the iron frame, and carried him to the very marrow. He soon discovered that he must inevitably freeze to death in his present uncomfortable condition, but there was no escape. The train dashed on through the Kansas bottoms, never halting, never stopping. Haight found himself gradually sinking, benumbed and without feeling, down into the cross bars of the truck frame. Gradually he dropped down until he found himself jammed in the iron frame of the truck, and the noise of the engine of the locomotive became deafening. The keen prairie winds whistled and shrieked around the rushing locomotive. Haight knew that he must die if left in his perilous position a little longer. But there was no escape until the train halted. He thought of dropping down upon the ties, which glided beneath him with lightning rapidity. This he would have done so, but he found himself unable to get hold of the tie-work of iron bars, so he hauled himself up to safety.

One by one the singular passengers perished in the bright, frosty moonlight. Edwardsville, Lanes were passed, when the train suddenly "slacked up" and glided slowly to the water-tank at Stranger Creek. Here Haight aroused himself with a desperate effort to extricate himself from his perilous condition. Cramped, benumbed and out of breath, he crawled out from the trucks and out upon the side of the track. The train moved on and yet Haight struggled on, but suffered such acute pain from cold that he was obliged to call for assistance. He crawled back to the city on a freight train next day. His feet and hands are badly frozen. He has communicated with his friends, who reside at Emporia, and will leave for that place.

The above news has caused a general alarm among the English Government and the bondholders, who have an absolute mortgage upon the railway, and a large sum is due.

Now, when we add that England may choose her own line, we have said enough to show the liberal spirit in which the Ottoman Government is prepared to deal with this matter. The evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed last session to examine and report upon this subject, was overwhelming and conclusive as to the greatness of the advantages which would accrue to Great Britain, and the smallness of the risk involved in securing the required guarantee. Such men as Lord Stratford, Dr. Redditch, Lord Strathmire, Sir Edward Bulwer, Mr. St. Donald Macleod, Mr. Lucy and others, however, supported the policy of incurring the cost or risk of a national guarantee. A few others, notably Lord Sandhurst, were of a contrary opinion, but their objections applied more to guarantees in general than to this one in particular, and the Indian public is in a better position to estimate the true value of Lord Stratford's opinion upon any question affecting India than the public at home. The Government of India have lately noticed our decisions to set this matter right, and would lend what assistance they could, short of pecuniary aid. Considering the large sum which our Indian railways are annually costing us, we do not see that they could come to any other conclusion. The advantages to India would not be great, but our finances are not in such a flourishing condition as to warrant us in sparing the risk, however small, of an undertaking which is altogether an Imperial one.

The country to be traversed by the proposed railway connecting the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, which carried along the bark of the Empresses or the Tigris is of astonishing fertility, and with irrigation and the most moderate degree of cultivation might become as beautiful as the "garden of the world."

At present a large amount of grain is raised, and with improved transport the produce would go to an enormous extent, and would probably principally stop at Indian farms. Our late Governor Sir Bartle Frere, turned his attention to this subject, and suggested that if means were found to cultivate the plains of Mesopotamia with wheat and barley and other cereals, then a vast interchange of commodities would take place between India and Turkish Arabia, India growing cotton and sending it to Turkish Arabia, and Turkish Arabia sending in return wheat, which could then be cultivated at less expense and with a better quality than in India. This subject is of great importance, and the royal author called at the end of the third act, whether he showed himself does not appear.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 22D, EWING.—The Count de Payronnet, son of the Minister of Justice of France, M. Jules and Charles X., the Marquis of Prince Polignac, whose prison at Paris is situated, M. de Payronnet, son of father of Lady Arthur Russell, Lord and Lady Arthur Russell have left town for Paris.

The following strangely-angled announcement is taken from a dramatic paper—Prince George of Prussia has been produced at the National Theatre, Berlin, under the pseudonym of G. Ondorf. His contribution to dramatic literature was a play called "Christina of Sweden," with musical illustrations by Theodor Brodsky. The play was a great success, and the royal author called at the end of the third act.

Whether he showed himself does not appear.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, 1888 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARDWOOD.

H 4181 F. PEIL.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price \$10.

App'd at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dressed SHIRT.

Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.

Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to SANDER & Co., 1888 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1872.

NOW READY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR,

WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER,

AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,

45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.

Feb. 1.

FOR SALE.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

The Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1857, at 39, Eddicott's Lane, and he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in stock for sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1835 Hongkong, 20th July, 1872.

FOR SALE.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

No. 71, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CHINA TRADES' INSURANCE COMPANY'S SHARES.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares.

Shares—6 per cent. discount.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY—\$70 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—\$0 per share discount.

FOR SALE.

BANK BILLS, on demand.....\$434

BANK Bills, at 3 months sight.....\$45

Credits, at 6 months sight.....\$45

Documentary Bills, at 6 months sight.....\$45

ON NEW YORK—

Private 5 months' sight.....\$—

ON BOMBAY—Bank, 3 days' sight.....\$273

Bank, 3 weeks' sight.....\$273

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, 3 days' sight.....\$4

Bank, 15 days' sight.....\$4

Private, 30 days' sight.....\$4

Sales on FEBRUARY 25TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Died LYLY Flowers, 20 bags, at \$1250, by

Bank note, 3rd quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 2nd quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

Bank note, 1st quality, 2 cases, at \$600, by

## Extracts.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.  
(Times, January 10th.)

The Second Napoleon had thus his *Deux-Décembre*, as the first had his *Dix-Juillet*. The elevation of Louis Napoleon under any circumstances appeared so certain that one is almost tempted to fancy that he was indeed destined to succeed him. The wanton display of unceasal energy to have only been prompted by the nephew's blind obligation to tread in his uncle's footsteps. Every subsequent act of his, at any rate, was sheer repetition. From the 2nd of December, 1851, to the same day and month of the following year, the Imperial Revolution went through the same phases which it exhibited from the 10th of November, 1849, to the 18th of May, 1852; only the more recent catastrophe was limited within a narrower cycle. There was the same impatient stir in the Deputations; the same obsequious solicitations of the Senate; the same martial parades on the Champ de Mars; the same triumphal progress of the Caesar. The Constitution was a paltry copy. The history on the coins was identical. Even the fortuitous coincidence of the assassin's dagger and of the internal machine was not wanting. It was only in the number of votes that the new generation outdid the old.

And now at last Louis Napoleon was back at the Tuilleries. It would be little purpose if we were to endeavour to realize his sensations, as at the mature age of 44, the pale reminiscences of thirty-seven years since crowded upon him on the threshold of that lately desecrated palace. Verily, the man's faith had not moved! That faith which never forsook him as the gloomiest periods of his career; that faith which, at a distance, raised a sneer at his extreme, yet cast a magnetic spell over all who came within his reach—that faith proved to have been founded on unerring instincts. The Pretender's claims were admitted. He had indeed no higher than his stubborn will could lift him. That intense yearning by which the uncle had been haunted all his lifetime had certainly fallen to the nephew, whatever other parts of the rich inheritance might have been denied to him. The words by which that undisable feeling found utterance in the strain of the Italian poet apply with equal force to those aspiring relatives. There was in both cases "the stormy, trembling joy of a great purpose, the longing of a heart fretting as it impatiently thirsted for empire, and attaining at last, and grasping a prize for which it had seemed madness to hope."

In the magnitude of the result people easily lost sight of the means by which it had been achieved. The cold shiver which had followed closely upon the revolutionary fever-heat of 1848 had scarcely passed away three years later, and under its fit, men were ready to go any length in the way of reaction. The cry was everywhere for strong Government; and, somehow, the *Coup d'Etat*, whatever might be the grounds of justice or expediency on which it was made to stand, was hailed as evidence of its author's energy, and accepted as a pledge of social security. The hand which had displayed so much vigour in saving the reins of government might surely be relied upon to hold them with equal firmness. Even for men swayed by more rigid notions of right and wrong, the moral question how the supreme power had been obtained was absorbed in the far more momentous problem—what uses it would be put to? The ends of Providence are often fulfilled in inscrutable ways; and it little mattered, after all, by what means another Napoleon had ascended the throne of France, if men could only ascertain how much of the good or the evil of the old Napoleonic era would be reproduced in the new.

We have already expressed our opinion that the nephew carried the worship of the uncle's memory to the verge of superstition. He was, however, aware that there was a weak no less than a strong side to old Imperialism. He announced the coming not of the Cesarean, but of the Augustan age. The Second Empire brought not a sword but peace. France had no objection that "the universe should be tranquil," but only on condition that "she herself should be contented." The Third Napoleon was called upon to exercise by mere moral ascendancy that sway over the European councils which the First failed to establish by might of arms; and for many years there is no doubt that he acquired himself of the task with unparalleled success. But he pressed that success beyond its due limits; he fretted himself about Congresses and Conferences, the only object or result of which was to be the enhancement of his own importance. There is no doubt that he suffered the notion that it was at all times necessary to buy and, so to say, to amuse the French people to gain too strong a hold upon his fancy. The scheme of diverting public attention from domestic affairs by distant expeditions to China, Japan, Syria, and, finally, to Mexico, had little to recommend it on the score of originality. The rulers who preceded Napoleon III had found a vent for the superfluous activity of French enterprise in Algeria, and it was only unfortunate that the gradual pacification of that colony should have deprived the Second Empire of a convenient safety-valve so near home. Most of the French people were inclined to believe that the breach with the United States was incurable and had been correct; for a European Power has but little chance of obtaining a footing anywhere across the Atlantic, except as a tool in the hands of some of the native factions; and these turn out—unless it be the case of national frontiers, about oppressed nations—either might, indeed, arise; but moral ascendancy could now, perhaps, accomplish more than the edge of the sword. France would be no less true to her mission because she put off its fulfilment by violent means till she was convinced of the inoffensiveness of all other arguments. There was, at the outset, perfect harmony between the views of the French people and those of their new Sovereign in the undisputed, though pacific, ascendancy of the Empire over the council of nations—in the necessity for a revision of existing Treaties, for a remodeling of the map of Europe, for the emancipation of enslaved nations, for the protection of minor States, of those especially which had shown the greatest devotion to the cause of a free commercial policy. It is not a little remarkable that the first enterprise of real magnitude in which France was engaged, after panting for so many years to avenge Waterloo, should have been planned in concert with the very country upon which vengeance for that defeat was to mainly wreaked. Yet the Crimean War of 1854 was waged not only in obedience to what the majority of the French people were induced to consider as English views, but also in subservience to what they regarded as English interests. It was the Emperor's own war, and Napoleon only brought it to a sudden end when we refused to man up with the original quarrel those French schemes about Poland and the Rhine in which he found it difficult to withstand his people's aspirations. Against the same rock were wrecked, in later times, 1864, all hopes of a cordial co-operation of the two great Western Powers in behalf of invaded Denmark. As to the immediate relations between the two nations, there is no doubt that against the half-smothered animosities of French Chauvinism nothing availed us so much as the Emperor's stout determination, not only to be driven into hostilities, but to strengthen the bonds of amity with us at any price. Neither the vapouring and blustering of the Press nor the famous address of the Colonels were able to shake the Emperor's determination to maintain the cordial understanding between the two countries; and the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty and the abolition of passports in favour of English travellers must be traced to his sole initiative.

Equally sincere and unbound was the Emperor's sympathy with the land which had witnessed his earliest exploits—Italy; and he never, perhaps, spoke more in earnest, never did greater justice to the generosity of his impulses, than when in 1855, calling upon the Italians to be men, he offered his help to free their country from the Alps to the Adriatic. The scheme of the Unity of the Peninsula did not, indeed, appear practicable to him any more than to some of the wisest

and noblest Italian Liberals; and he doubtless, conceived that the independence of Italy, although it might imply the complete severance of that country from Austria, need not therefore exclude some bond of alliance between the freed nation and its deliverer—a bond of alliance which might easily have been strengthened into a compact of indissoluble allegiance. In all this, however, the welfare of Italy, as he understood it, was the object nearest to the Emperor's heart; and, with a self-delusion of which, in trying moments, he never failed to give evidence, and with respect to which his cold and deliberate nature stands forth in strong contrast with the wilful and headlong character of his uncle, he gave up his own opinions in deference to those of the Italians; he accepted "completely published facts," and not only never willingly opposed the spread and growth of Italian nationality, but actually screened it from the attacks to which, in its helplessnes, it would subsequently have succumbed.

True, he extinguished the Roman Republic in 1849, he enacted the session of Savoy and Nice in 1850, he accepted from Austria the temporary gift of Venetia in 1866, and he re-occupied Rome in 1867. All these, however, were not the spontaneous acts of the Emperor's own mind, but were influenced by what he considered due to French susceptibilities; to the claims of the Great Nation to her "natural frontiers"; to her jealousy of her immediate neighbours; to her assumption of paramount authority as universal arbitrator; finally, to her half-chivalrous, half-selfish pretensions as Eldost Dangor of the Church. By most of these considerations he was also made much more forcibly moved in the policy he pursued and his silence was invested with an equally awful significance. Such overwhelming assumption must, however, be borne out by deeds of corresponding magnitude. The more prestige of moral ascendancy is soon brought to the test of material success. The world grew tired of all that solemn emphasis and oracular ambiguity. It looked for the results of all that profound statescraft, and saw it foiled by Cavour's superior cunning; thwarted by Bismarck's sterner resolve; it saw it wrecked against the Pope's passive obstinacy; it saw it everywhere frustrated by the combination of unforeseen circumstances, by a series of irresistible catastrophes. It heard it acknowledging the force of a fatal necessity by alluding to the presence of dark spots on the horizon. And it was observed, not so much to err of judgment as to infirmity of purpose that the repeated failures of the Emperor were imputed. Resistance and inconsistency were the bane of his political conduct. He would have been equally powerful to create a United or a Federal Italy. He might as easily have upheld as pulled down the Papacy. He might have checked all Germany in the Danish war of 1864. He might have backed one-half of it against the other half during the seven weeks' campaign of 1866. He might have done much less in Mexico, or he could have gone much greater lengths against the United States. His faint consisted in an excess of caution and circumspection. He seemed everywhere to arrive one day too late, and only to make up his mind when he had missed his opportunity. His Ministers were twitted in the Legislature by emboldened opponents, who asserted that "there was not one fault left for the Imperial Government to commit" and thus challenged them, as it were, to remain in office without a vital change in their policy. Two courses were open to the Emperor after Napoleon—after Sadowa—to make up by force of arms what he had lost by unsuccessful manoeuvre, or else to acquiesce in the inevitable, to put a cheerful countenance on a losing game, and even to claim credit for a consummation which he had been unable to prevent. For nearly two years the Emperor wavered between the two resolutions. To run into war before Nikolsburg or after Prague was declared to be impossible, owing to the unreadiness of the French military forces. Yet to accept, and even to applaud the rise of a rival nation close on the Rhine frontier, especially after all that had been said about territorial compensations, natural boundaries, and popular aspirations, was, perhaps, to inflict yet a wound on French susceptibilities. Hence there began that tentative, faltering, fidgeting policy; those abortive negotiations at Berlin, at the Hague, at Münich, at Vienna; those mysterious journeys and ominous interviews, which at first bewildered and dismayed, and at least half-annulled, half-wearied Europe. At Paris and at Lille, the Emperor talked of peace. At Luxembourg, Salzburg, Coppenbrægge, he sought allies and nursed pretenses for war. Unequal to single-handed action, France affected to look for confederates. The real object was, if not to win partisans, at least to gain time; but both purposes were defeated. France revealed her unprepared condition at the same time that she widened and completed her isolation.

War, except on the most hazardous conditions, was clearly out of the question. Could, then, the Emperor resolve on peace? Peace he could certainly have with the world if he could only have it with France. At Paris and at Lille, the Emperor talked of peace. At Luxembourg, Salzburg, Coppenbrægge, he sought allies and nursed pretenses for war. Unequal to single-handed action, France affected to look for confederates. The real object was, if not to win partisans, at least to gain time; but both purposes were defeated. France revealed her unprepared condition at the same time that she widened and completed her isolation. The gradual pacification of that colony should have deprived the Second Empire of a convenient safety-valve so near home. Most of the French people were inclined to believe that the breach with the United States was incurable and had been correct; for a European Power has but little chance of obtaining a footing anywhere across the Atlantic, except as a tool in the hands of some of the native factions; and these turn out—unless it be the case of national frontiers, about oppressed nations—either might, indeed, arise; but moral ascendancy could now, perhaps, accomplish more than the edge of the sword. France would be no less true to her mission because she put off its fulfilment by violent means till she was convinced of the inoffensiveness of all other arguments. There was, at the outset, perfect harmony between the views of the French people and those of their new Sovereign in the undisputed, though pacific, ascendancy of the Empire over the council of nations—in the necessity for a revision of existing Treaties, for a remodeling of the map of Europe, for the emancipation of enslaved nations, for the protection of minor States, of those especially which had shown the greatest devotion to the cause of a free commercial policy. It is not a little remarkable that the first enterprise of real magnitude in which France was engaged, after panting for so many years to avenge Waterloo, should have been planned in concert with the very country upon which vengeance for that defeat was to mainly wreaked. Yet the Crimean War of 1854 was waged not only in obedience to what the majority of the French people were induced to consider as English views, but also in subservience to what they regarded as English interests. It was the Emperor's own war, and Napoleon only brought it to a sudden end when we refused to man up with the original quarrel those French schemes about Poland and the Rhine in which he found it difficult to withstand his people's aspirations. Against the same rock were wrecked, in later times, 1864, all hopes of a cordial co-operation of the two great Western Powers in behalf of invaded Denmark. As to the immediate relations between the two nations, there is no doubt that against the half-smothered animosities of French Chauvinism nothing availed us so much as the Emperor's stout determination, not only to be driven into hostilities, but to strengthen the bonds of amity with us at any price. Neither the vapouring and blustering of the Press nor the famous address of the Colonels were able to shake the Emperor's determination to maintain the cordial understanding between the two countries; and the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty and the abolition of passports in favour of English travellers must be traced to his sole initiative.

Equally sincere and unbound was the Emperor's sympathy with the land which had witnessed his earliest exploits—Italy; and he never, perhaps, spoke more in earnest, never did greater justice to the generosity of his impulses, than when in 1855, calling upon the Italians to be men, he offered his help to free their country from the Alps to the Adriatic. The scheme of the Unity of the Peninsula did not, indeed, appear practicable to him any more than to some of the wisest

and created no less by the origin than by the nature of his government, that the Emperor, in his relations with foreign States, was frequently induced to give preference to indirect and clandestine negotiation; to intrust to extra-official agents messages unsent for the conveyance of regularly accredited Envys; to reserve for univited interviews the transaction of affairs of which no tangible document should be allowed to remain. Not satisfied with these not very dignified acts, which for some time established his credit for consummate dexterity, the Emperor also seemed to stake his reputation on a suddenness of action incongruous with his manner of deliberation. He was perpetually taking the world by surprise. A Government ushered in by a *Coup d'Etat* was carried by a succession of *Coups de Théâtre*. Whether a declaration of war was to be conveyed in a New Year's greeting to a foreign Ambassador, or peace to be announced in an Ambassadorial speech to a Provincial Magistrate, whether the nomination of the Imperial mind was to take the shape of a mysterious pamphlet, or whether his mind was to be indicated in a familiar letter—the aim as well as the result invariably was to give the Emperor's policy a "sensational" character. "The Emperor," as his flatterers observed, "allows himself no rest."

Perpetual activity and almost actual ubiquity seemed to be indispensable attributes of an Imperial Protagonist, as omniscience and omnipotence. Whether the Emperor might indeed be influenced by what he considered due to French susceptibilities; to the claims of the Great Nation to her "natural frontiers"; to her jealousy of her immediate neighbours; to her assumption of paramount authority as universal arbitrator; finally, to her half-chivalrous, half-selfish pretensions as Eldost Dangor of the Church. By most of these considerations he was also made much more forcibly moved in the policy he pursued and his silence was invested with an equally awful significance. Such overwhelming assumption must, however, be borne out by deeds of corresponding magnitude. The more prestige of moral ascendancy is soon brought to the test of material success. The world grew tired of all that solemn emphasis and oracular ambiguity. It looked for the results of all that profound statescraft, and saw it foiled by Cavour's superior cunning; thwarted by Bismarck's sterner resolve; it saw it wrecked against the Pope's passive obstinacy; it saw it everywhere frustrated by the combination of unforeseen circumstances, by a series of irresistible catastrophes. It heard it acknowledging the force of a fatal necessity by alluding to the presence of dark spots on the horizon. And it was observed, not so much to err of judgment as to infirmity of purpose that the repeated failures of the Emperor were imputed. Resistance and inconsistency were the bane of his political conduct. He would have been equally powerful to create a United or a Federal Italy. He might as easily have upheld as pulled down the Papacy. He might have checked all Germany in the Danish war of 1864. He might have backed one-half of it against the other half during the seven weeks' campaign of 1866. He might have done much less in Mexico, or he could have gone much greater lengths against the United States. His faint consisted in an excess of caution and circumspection. He seemed everywhere to arrive one day too late, and only to make up his mind when he had missed his opportunity. His Ministers were twitted in the Legislature by emboldened opponents, who asserted that "there was not one fault left for the Imperial Government to commit" and thus challenged them, as it were, to remain in office without a vital change in their policy. Two courses were open to the Emperor after Napoleon—after Sadowa—to make up by force of arms what he had lost by unsuccessful manoeuvre, or else to acquiesce in the inevitable, to put a cheerful countenance on a losing game, and even to claim credit for a consummation which he had been unable to prevent. For nearly two years the Emperor wavered between the two resolutions. To run into war before Nikolsburg or after Prague was declared to be impossible, owing to the unreadiness of the French military forces. Yet to accept, and even to applaud the rise of a rival nation close on the Rhine frontier, especially after all that had been said about territorial compensations, natural boundaries, and popular aspirations, was, perhaps, to inflict yet a wound on French susceptibilities. Hence there began that tentative, faltering, fidgeting policy; those abortive negotiations at Berlin, at the Hague, at Münich, at Vienna; those mysterious journeys and ominous interviews, which at first bewildered and dismayed, and at least half-annulled, half-wearied Europe. At Paris and at Lille, the Emperor talked of peace. At Luxembourg, Salzburg, Coppenbrægge, he sought allies and nursed pretenses for war. Unequal to single-handed action, France affected to look for confederates. The real object was, if not to win partisans, at least to gain time; but both purposes were defeated. France revealed her unprepared condition at the same time that she widened and completed her isolation.

War, except on the most hazardous conditions, was clearly out of the question. Could, then, the Emperor resolve on peace? Peace he could certainly have with the world if he could only have it with France. At Paris and at Lille, the Emperor talked of peace. At Luxembourg, Salzburg, Coppenbrægge, he sought allies and nursed pretenses for war. Unequal to single-handed action, France affected to look for confederates. The real object was, if not to win partisans, at least to gain time; but both purposes were defeated. France revealed her unprepared condition at the same time that she widened and completed her isolation. The gradual pacification of that colony should have deprived the Second Empire of a convenient safety-valve so near home. Most of the French people were inclined to believe that the breach with the United States was incurable and had been correct; for a European Power has but little chance of obtaining a footing anywhere across the Atlantic, except as a tool in the hands of some of the native factions; and these turn out—unless it be the case of national frontiers, about oppressed nations—either might, indeed, arise; but moral ascendancy could now, perhaps, accomplish more than the edge of the sword. France would be no less true to her mission because she put off its fulfilment by violent means till she was convinced of the inoffensiveness of all other arguments. There was, at the outset, perfect harmony between the views of the French people and those of their new Sovereign in the undisputed, though pacific, ascendancy of the Empire over the council of nations—in the necessity for a revision of existing Treaties, for a remodeling of the map of Europe, for the emancipation of enslaved nations, for the protection of minor States, of those especially which had shown the greatest devotion to the cause of a free commercial policy. It is not a little remarkable that the first enterprise of real magnitude in which France was engaged, after panting for so many years to avenge Waterloo, should have been planned in concert with the very country upon which vengeance for that defeat was to mainly wreaked. Yet the Crimean War of 1854 was waged not only in obedience to what the majority of the French people were induced to consider as English views, but also in subservience to what they regarded as English interests. It was the Emperor's own war, and Napoleon only brought it to a sudden end when we refused to man up with the original quarrel those French schemes about Poland and the Rhine in which he found it difficult to withstand his people's aspirations. Against the same rock were wrecked, in later times, 1864, all hopes of a cordial co-operation of the two great Western Powers in behalf of invaded Denmark. As to the immediate relations between the two nations, there is no doubt that against the half-smothered animosities of French Chauvinism nothing availed us so much as the Emperor's stout determination, not only to be driven into hostilities, but to strengthen the bonds of amity with us at any price. Neither the vapouring and blustering of the Press nor the famous address of the Colonels were able to shake the Emperor's determination to maintain the cordial understanding between the two countries; and the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty and the abolition of passports in favour of English travellers must be traced to his sole initiative.

Equally sincere and unbound was the Emperor's sympathy with the land which had witnessed his earliest exploits—Italy; and he never, perhaps, spoke more in earnest, never did greater justice to the generosity of his impulses, than when in 1855, calling upon the Italians to be men, he offered his help to free their country from the Alps to the Adriatic. The scheme of the Unity of the Peninsula did not, indeed, appear practicable to him any more than to some of the wisest

## Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAFLAK &amp; CO., Agents.

1873 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undesignated having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are pro-

posed to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies

as current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD &amp; CO.

1873 Hongkong, 7th June, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A CHINIANIES, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 2